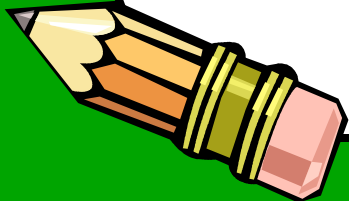
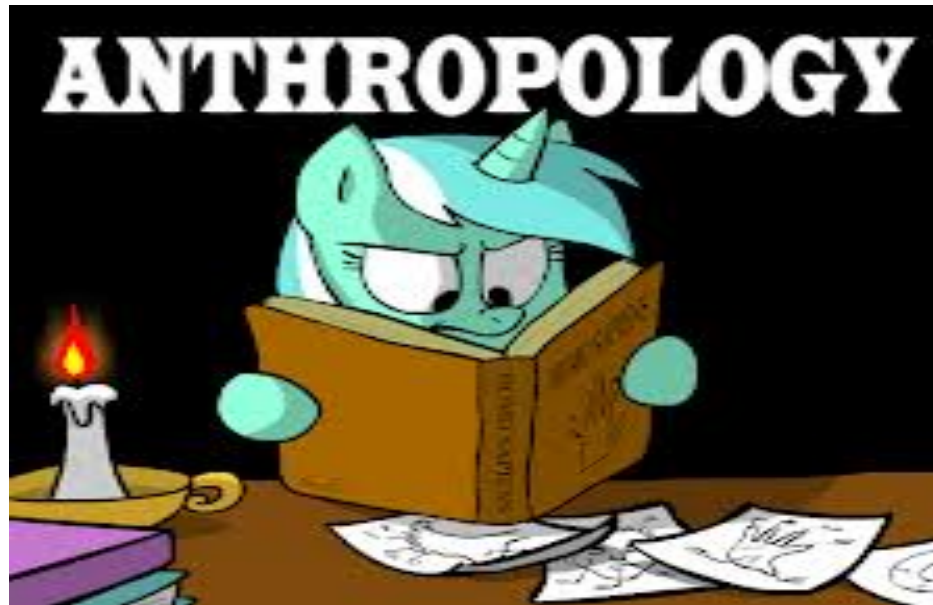




# Chapter 2

## Anthropology, Human Beings and Culture

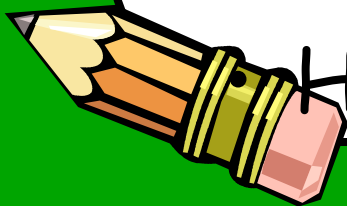




# What to get out of this chapter?



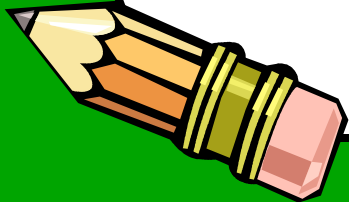
- Major Branches of Anthropology
  - Biological and Social Developments that led to evolution of humans
  - What is culture?
  - Nature-Nurture Debate
- How do cultures adapt?





# Anthropology

- In general, Anthropology is the study of human life throughout history
- Two branches
  - Physical Anthropology
  - Cultural Anthropology

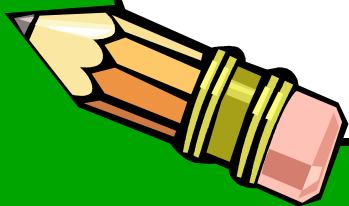






# Physical Anthropology

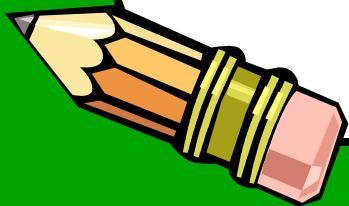
- Examines human beings as biological organisms and tries to differentiate them from other species
- Some anthropologists trace the origins of the human species

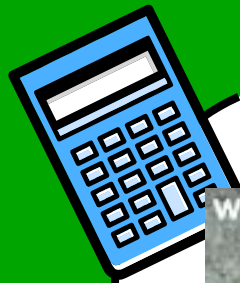




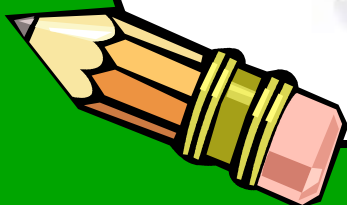
# Physical Anthropology

- Others study biological similarities and differences among humans today.
- Physical Anthropologists work with:





[www.bible.ca](http://www.bible.ca)



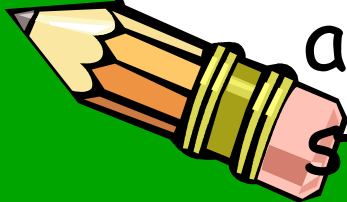




# Physical Anthropology



- At the root of this discipline are the theories of Charles Darwin
- The Theory of Evolution
- Evolution- the theory that organisms change structurally and genetically over time, resulting in a gradual development of a new species



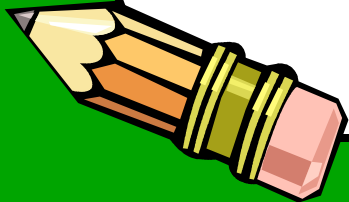






# Physical Anthropology

- No two members of society are exactly alike
- This variation is a result of biological inheritance and adaptation to the environment





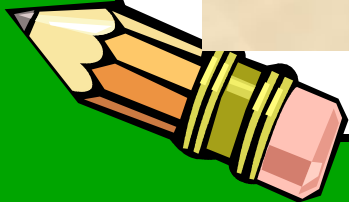
# Physical Anthropology

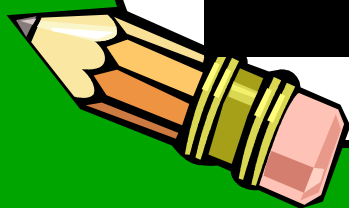
- Members of a species that survive pass on their unique characteristics to their offspring
- Over time, successful variations will produce a new species....This process is called **Natural Selection**.





Mahalo 

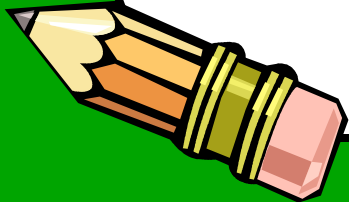






# Physical Anthropology

- Darwin concludes that although there is variation within the human species, human physical and mental characteristics are so similar that all human beings must have originated from one ancestor

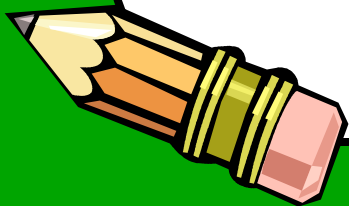




# Physical Anthropology



- Over decades anthropologists have looked for early evidence of human life







# Physical Anthropology

- Raymond Dart
  - Baboon Skull
  - Human Child 3 million years (Australopithecus)
- Louis and Mary Leakey 1959 found nearly complete skull in an early stone age home

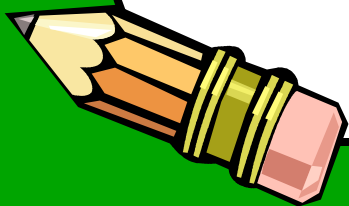




# How do humans differ from other species?



- One branch of Physical Anthropology seeks to define what it means to be human, by comparing humans with other living creatures



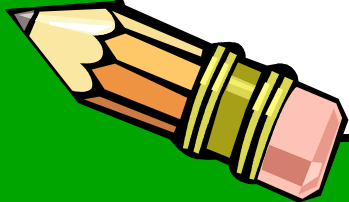


# How do humans differ from other species?



## Primates and Humans

- Humans belong to a biological group called primates
- We are not directly descendants of Chimps or gorillas but we may have had a common ancestor



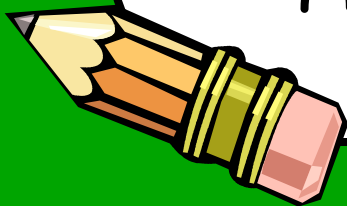


# How do humans differ from other species?



## Primates and Humans

- Our genetics only vary by 1-2%
- We also share many physical and social characteristics
- Opposable thumbs
- 3-d vision
- Highly developed brain



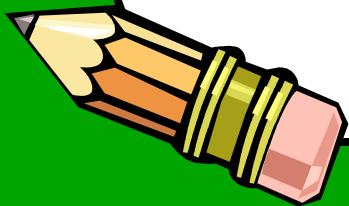


# How do humans differ from other species?



## Primates and Humans

- Children- socially, they depend on the mother for long periods of time, and require a lot of care to develop into self-reliant, independent adults.



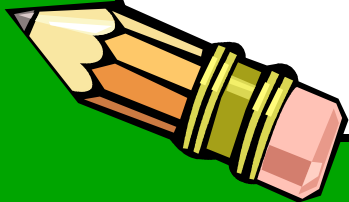


# How do humans differ from other species?



## Primates and Humans

- Share a capacity for aggression and defense of territory
- Jane Goodall (two groups of chimps, tools)



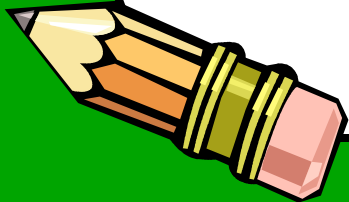


# How do humans differ from other species?



## Primates and Humans

- Some traits we do not share is "bipedalism" the ability to walk upright over long distances
- Humans can perform tasks while standing





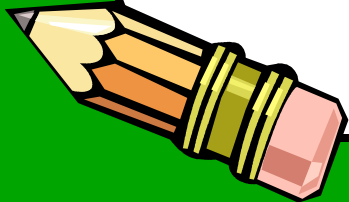


# How do humans differ from other species?



## Primates and Humans

- Humans have developed the ability to communicate complex and abstract ideas through language.





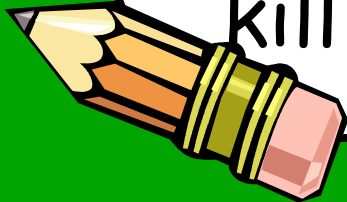
# How did humans become humans?



- Anthropologists disagree as to how evolution to the human species took place

## Views

1. aggressive, warlike traits encouraged early humans to develop the first tools, which they used to kill enemies and prey.



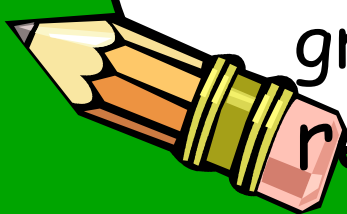


# How did humans become humans?



## View 1 cont'd

- Hunting in groups required effective communication, which encouraged the development of language
- Combination of using tools, hunting in groups and communicating lead to the rapid growth of the human brain





# How did humans become humans?



## View #2

- Social skills- our ability to get along in groups- was crucial in the development of the brain.
- Living in groups you need....memory (recognizing and learning)....sharing

